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GRAMATICA limbii engleze *prin* IDIOMURI

Aramis

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INTRODUCTION

IDIOMS AND PHRASAL VERBS

According to ***Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary***, **an idiom** is "a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit, e.g. *give way, a change of heart*..." (p. 616)

If we want to find an idiomatic expression in the dictionary, we must decide what the key word is. For example, if we have come across the following idiomatic expression *to be like a bear with a sore head*, we must decide upon the key word. The key word can be either "bear" or "sore" or "head". Notice how the dictionary shows you the correct key word:

bear *n. ... 4. like a bear with a sore head irritable, bad-temperated.*
"When he's just woken up he's like a bear with a sore head."

Now notice how the dictionary shows you the correct entry if you have looked up the wrong word.

sore *adj. ... 4. (idm.) like a bear with a sore head* ⇒ *bear.*

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs consist of a lexical verb and a preposition or adverb.

There are grammarians who say that a phrasal verb consists only of a lexical verb and a preposition with which it is semantically associated. Sometimes, these verbs followed by a preposition or an adverb are called *multi-word verbs*.

There are 3 types of phrasal verbs. It is important for you to know what type a phrasal verb is, in order to use it correctly in sentences. It is also important for you to know how to use the dictionary.

TYPE I: After this type of phrasal verb, there is no object.

The lights went off.

TYPE II: *Break sth. up* = cause sth. to come to an end

They broke *the party up.*

or

They broke up *the party.*

The position of *sth.* before *up* shows you that the object can change its position.

TYPE III: *Break with smb./ sth.* = end a relationship with smb. or give up sth. Sth. after **with** shows you that the object cannot change its position.

Some examples of *multi-word verbs:*

1. *She* ran out of *sugar.*
2. *I have to* look into *the matter carefully.*
3. *The police car* ran over *our cat and killed it.*
4. *He will* call on *his friend next week.*

Notice the difference between these multi-word verbs and the following single lexical verbs followed by a prepositional group.

1. *She* ran out of the house.

lexical verb

prepositional group

2. *I have to* look into *my briefcase.*
3. *His car* got out of control *and ran over the field.*
4. *You must* call on *Friday.*

In the latter group of examples you can put the prepositional group in front of the sentence. Thus, we have:

1. Out of the house *she ran.*
2. Into the briefcase *I have to look.*
3. Over the field *his car ran.*
4. On Friday *you must call.*

In the case of multi-word verbs, this change cannot be made.

**Out of sugar she ran.*

Such a sentence does not make any sense.

Cohesiveness and Idiomaticy

Some grammars talk about the problem of semantic cohesiveness and idiomaticy. According to the problem of cohesiveness, there are three types of combinations:

1. Non-idiomatic free combinations

In these combinations, both the lexical verb and the adverbial particle keep their proper meaning. The meaning of the whole combination indicates movement and direction.

go/get	up down in into out off away	1. Go into *the house quickly and bring me the rain coat!* 2. Get away *from here or you'll be caught!*

2. Semi-idiomatic verbal and adverbial combinations:

In these combinations, the lexical verb keep its meaning, whereas the particle becomes an intensifier or a marker of completion:

1. *Eat* it *up!* (Till nothing is left on the plate.)
2. Don't *use up* all the flour! (Leave some more for me, too!)
3. Have you *found out* the truth about your parents?

3. Fully idiomatic combinations

The meaning of the whole combination cannot be deduced from the parts.

The words have lost their own meanings completely: *to lose one's head, to take sth. to the heart, bird's eyeview, the eye of day, to give the cold shoulder to smb., to drive the nail home.*

There are some verbs such as ***peter out*** or ***tamper with*** which can only occur as multi-word verbs, since there are no single verbs *peter* or *tamper*.

Phrasal-Prepositional Verbs

These combinations consist of a lexical verb followed by two particles, an adverbial and a prepositional particle: *look forward to, do away with, go in for.*

1. I *look forward to* hearing from you.
2. She intends to *go in for* tourism.

LET'S LEARN SOME PROVERBS TOGETHER

This book is meant to help students enhance their vocabulary with new words and phrases. Among phrases we will lay an important stress on *proverbs*.

First of all, let us see what a proverb is. ***Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*** (p. 1005) gives the following definition of **a proverb**: "a short well-known saying that states a general truth or gives advice".

Exercise I: **Fill in the gaps with only one of the following nouns:** *ear, hand, heads, nail, hair, mouth and hearth.*

1. One ... drives out another.
2. Put your ... no further than your sleeve will reach.
3. Every ... knows its own bitterness.
4. Give every man thine ... but few thy voice.
5. Take a ... of the dog that bit you.
6. A close ... catches no flies.
7. Many ... are better than one.

Now, try to translate them into Romanian. Have you found the Romanian version for each proverb?

Exercise II: **Match the two halves of these proverbs and the see if you can work out their meaning:**

A	*B*
1. It goes in at one ear and	a. worth two in the bush.
2. A bird in hand is	b. for idle hands.
3. Scratch my back and	c. light work.
4. Look not a gift horse	d. out at the other.
5. Many hands make	e. the tongue speaks.
6. What the heart thinks	f. I'll scratch yours.
7. Heads I win,	g. in the mouth.
8. The devil makes work	h. tails you lose.

Exercise III: **Now use two of them to fill the gaps in each of the following jokes:**

1. I have just remembered a funny incident that happened to me last year. It was on the first of April. Two weeks before my marriage. I asked my future wife to go shopping together. I knew that she wanted a new pair of ear-rings. *Perfect!* I said to myself. *They won't cost too much, I suppose.* My pretty financée kept moving from one window to another to find the most beautiful pair of ear-rings.

Quite exhausted, we stopped in front of a window. A lot of ear-rings! But quite expensive! No matter how much I kept telling her to go to another shop, she wouldn't listen to me. My words ..... . *Fools' Day, darling!*

2. Johnny is our best friend. We love him a lot. Probably that's why we are quite interested in his health. He is such a big eater! He has put much weight in the last few months. We've decide to make him lose some weight. We have bought a huge chocolate cake in which we have introduced three sleeping pills. They won't do him any harm, they will only make him fall asleep for a few hours. We know he'll eat it up. And we are right. He will be sleeping for three entire hours. I'm sure he'll never eat that much again in his life. ..... .

UNIT I

GRAMMAR

Let's remember about ...

THE PRESENT SIMPLE

1. We use it when we refer to present in general. We also use it when we are talking about the general present which includes the present moment.

I live *in Edinburgh.*

He works *in a car factory.*

2. We also use it when we refer to:

a) general truths, permanent activities; scientifics facts;

The sun rises *in the East and* sets *in the West.*

b) regular or habitual actions or plans;

I *don't get up* early, as I always work from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

In this use we associate present simple with the following adverbs:

every day / week	never
every summer / winter	seldom

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. We use present continuous tense when we refer to something which is happening now.

The sun is shining *brightly at the moment.*

It is snowing *heavily outside.*

The adverbs and adverbials which accompany Present Continuous are:

just/now/at the moment/at present

2. We use it when we are talking about temporary actions or uncharacteristic behaviour.

But this week I'm getting up *early, since I begin my work at 7 a.m.*

usually	once a week
sometimes	twice a year
occasionally	thrice a week
frequently	four times a day

3. We use it when we refer to future actions:

a) in a conditional clause;

If they arrive *in time, we'll go by the afternoon train.*

b) in a time clause whose actions simultaneous with the future action expressed by the verb in the main clause;

When I grow up*, I'll help the poor children.*

c) to express an officially scheduled activity (timetables for trains, planes, trips);

The tourists visit *the Smithsonian Institute* next Monday.

*In this case, the presence of the adverb of future time is compulsory, otherwise the sentence is ambiguous.

4. This tense is also used in exclamatory sentences beginning with *"here", "there".*

Here comes *our winner!*

Present tense simple is translated into Romanian by:

modul indicativ, timpul prezent.

3. We use the present continuous when we refer to an individual definite arrangement in the near future:

My parents and I are going *camping* next weekend.

*The presence of the adverb of future time is compulsory.

4. We use it when we want to express the speaker's annoyance or irritation at the frequent repetition of an action.

You are *always* losing *your things!*

*In this case, you must use one of these adverbs: *always, forever, constantly, continually.*

The same Romanian translation.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Now let's work on PRESENT SIMPLE and CONTINUOUS!

Exercise I: **Choose the form of the verbs in brackets which best completes the following sentences. The idiomatic expresion is underlined for you:**

1. *My ears are burning!* Somebody must be talking about me. (burn / are burning)

2. I've always admired the people *who ... by their hands*. (live / are living)

3. Listen! Betty again ... *her husband's head off!* (talk / is talking)

4. I dislike Tom. He always ... *my ears* with a lot of minor problems. (splits / is splitting)

5. I can't understand Peter at all. He ... *his lips* whenever I mention Anne's name. She's such a sweet girl. (curls / is curling)

6. I've been thinking of a divorce in the last few months. I believe that I ... *too much at my husband's hands*. (suffer / am suffering)

Exercise II: **Put the verbs in the brackets in the present simple or present continuous. The idiom is underlined. Try to translate it and then look for the answer at the end of the book:**

1. Walls ... *ears*. (have)

2. "Look at Edward! What's he doing?"
"He ... *his way* in the crowd. (to elbow)"

3. You really ... *a neck* to come to me for help after what you've done to me! (have)

4. Look at your son! He ... *his lips* over all the sweets and cakes on the table. (lick)

5. Your tongue ... *before your wit*. (run)

Exercise III: **Look at these examples. Underline those verb forms which refer to future:**

1. I feel so sorry for you. I'm afraid your father will give you a thick ear as soon as he has heard the results of the exam.

2. Ann is excited. She is showing her face in a play by Shakespeare tomorrow.

3. Be sure that the newly-elected manager is showing his hand at the meeting this afternoon.

4. He'll be down in the mouth unless he wins the chess championship.

Now, introduce the idiomatic constructions which express future into column A, so that they can match their definitions in column B:

A	*B*
1.	**a.** will apear before the public
2.	**b.** you will be punished with a blow on the ear (causing it to swell)
.....	
3.	**c.** he will reveal his real intention
4.	**d.** he will be depressed

Have you understood them? Now you can use them in your own sentences.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

EYE

Exercise I: **Complete the sentences by choosing the correct idiom:**

1. The baby has been crying for more than half an hour. Someone must have ... upon him.

had a black eye / had fishy eyes / cast an evil eye / had goo-goo eyes

2. There isn't much time left. Just ... the newspaper if you want to find a job advertisment.

run the eyes over / throw your eyes on / throw out your eyes for

3. "I can't believe it! They've bought a baby tiger and they keep it in their house. I must go and ... ."

see black in their eyes / see it with my own eyes / see it out of the corner of my eyes

4. The ... of this child impressed everybody present.

eagle eyes / saucer eyes / quick eyes

5. The dog ate the meat ... .

with the naked eye / with an eye to / in the twinkling of an eye / with open eyes

6. Tom left a bad impression on everybody present last night. He was so ... that he couldn't stand on his own feet.

all eyes / bright in the eye / the apple of everybody's eyes

HEART

Exercise II: **Choose the correct ending of the sentence:**

1. **I'm tired. The dog ... .**	a. made my heart leap out of my mouth.
2. **The actress is trying to learn the poem ... .**	b. his heart isn't in it;
3. **This little mouse ...**	c. with heart and hand;
4. **My son's preparing his exams but I think ... .**	d. took my heart out;
5. **They welcomed their guest ...**	e. break her heart;
6. **He wants to ... .**	a. by heart;

UNIT II

GRAMMAR

Remember that some verbs cannot be used in the continuous aspect!

Some verbs are not normally used in the continuous tenses, even when they are talking about the present moment.

These verbs fall into different categories:

1. VERBS of PERCEPTION:

to hear, see, smell, taste, notice, feel

2. VERBS of THINKING:

to think, believe, understand, remember, forget, recollect, imagine, realieze, recognize, suppose, regard, guess, mean, mind

3. VERBS of LIKING and DISLIKING

to like, dislike, love, enjoy, hate, loathe, admire, prefer

4. VERBS of POSSESSION:

to have, own, possess, keep, hold, belong, contain, include

5. VERBS of BEING and EXISTENCE

to be, exist, consist of

6. VERBS of APPEARANCE:

to seem, appear, resemble, look like

• In the case of the verbs of perception, when the idea of continuity is emphasized, **can / could** must be used:

I can hear *her playing the piano in the adjoining room.*

I can see *St. Paul's Cathedral in the distance.*

• Some of the above-mentioned verbs can be used in the continuous aspect when they lose their basic meanings and get new ones.

to see = • to visit

The foreign tourists are seeing *Westminster Abbey this morning.*

• to meet by appointment, to interview

I am seeing *my new film director next Monday.*

• to see smb. off / out

She is seeing *her parents out at the airport now.*

to hear = • to receive news

I am hearing *unpleasant things about my ex-husband.*

• to try (in legal cases)

The counselor is *just* hearing *the witness now.*

to taste
to smell • when they refer to voluntary actions:

He is tasting *the cake now.*

The girl is smelling *the flowers.*

to think (when it doesn't mean *to have an opinion*):

They are thinking *about going to the circus tonight.*

to have (when it gets new meanings):

• *to have a shower / a bath / breakfast / lunch / dinner /* etc.

• *to have a party / problems with/* etc.

He is having a party *at the moment.*

to be (when it shows a temporary characteristic):

This child is being *so naughty today!*

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Exercise I: **Substitute for the underlined phrase an idiom with the same meaning from the list :**

1. He *is standing* with a bunch of flowers in his hand.

a. is on his feet;
b. is dragging his feet;
c. finds his feet.

2. I don't know what's happened with him today. He*'s being very clumsy*!

a. has one foot in the grave!

b. has two left feet!
c. has the ball at his feet!

3. I'm very happy because my husband has just been appointed Managing Director at his firm. Finally, he *has become able to act independently and confidently*.

a. is finding his feet.
b. has both feet on the ground.
c. has a foot in both camps.

4. I and my children *are* finally *leaving* this town!

a. are setting out feet in this town!
b. are shaking the dust of this town off our feet!
c. are struggling to our feet!

Exercise II: **Put in the correct verb forms:**

1. Don't trust him any longer! He ... always ... in his teeth! (*to lie*)

2. Whenever I need a good piece of advice, I always ... to my uncle. He ... the right nail on the head. (*go, hit*)

3. I think someone ... on your heels. You should be more attentive and go straight home after the classes. (*tread*)

4. I completely dislike those persons who ... saying nasty things behind my back. (*prefer*)

5. Someone ... Janet on the back. She must have passed the exam. (*to pat*)

6. Although ... long in the teeth, he can read without glasses and walk without a walking-stick. (*to be*)

Exercise III: **Now find the idioms in the above exercise and introduce them in column B so that they can match their definitions in column A:**

A	***B***
1. to lie grossly and shamelessly	a. .....
2. to follow smb. closely	b. .....
3. to express the truth precisely; to guess correctly;	c. .....
4. to congratulate smb. on sth.	d. .....
5. without smb.'s knowledge and consent	e. .....
6. to be old	f. .....

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

HEAD

Exercise I: **Explain the meaning of the underlined idiom with your own words. The first example is done for you.**

1. You have lost much weight these days. I really want you *not to bother your head about* your son's examinations. He'll make it by himself.

not to be concerned about

2. I am not good at solving Physics problems. They *are above my head.*

.....

3. *Keep your head*! Your husband will be operated on by one of the famous surgeons in the country.

.....

4. I *can't make head or tail* of what he's saying. Can you explain it to me?

.....

5. *Stop having your head in the clouds!* You must be serious and think of your future job.

.....

Exercise II: **Put these words in the correct order:**

1. the / seemed / armed / they / to / to / be / teeth
2. counted / they / on / can / the / be / fingers / one / of / hand
3. work / our / tooth / parents / and / for / nail / bread / our
4. fingers / his / itch
5. am / like / a / sometimes / I / with / a / bear / head / sore
6. makes / the / for / devil / idle / work / hands
7. is / on / the / other / the / boot / foot

Exercise III: **Make the right choice:**

1. *To turn a deaf ear* means:

a. to be hard of hearing;
b. not to be able to hear;
c. to pretend not to hear.

2. *to prick up one's ears* means:

a. to become attentive and listen carefully;
b. to wash up one's ears;
c. to avoid listening to somebody.

3. *to face the music* means:

a. to conduct an orchestra;
b. to accept the unpleasant consequences that follow a decision or action of one's own;
c. to be in front of an orchestra.

4. *to hit nail on the head* means:

a. to be exactly right;
b. to use a hammer;
c. to be completely wrong.

5. *to be at one's wits end* means:

a. not to know what to do or say because of worry and desperation;
b. to become mad;
c. to be about to die.

UNIT III

GRAMMAR

You should remember...

PAST SIMPLE

1. We use it when we refer to events which happened in the past, entirely completed at some moment or during some period in the past.

Yesterday I saw *an interesting film on TV.*

REMEMBER the following past tense adverbials you associate the past tense with:

Yesterday	once
last week / month / year	ago
last summer / spring	in 1992
	.....
that day	*just now*
the other day	recently

There is a situation when we can use past simple accompanied by *"this morning / afternoon"*. In this case, the adverbial of time refers to a finished period of time.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

1. We use it when we are talking about entirely completed actions which took place in the immediate past.

I have *just* washed *my blouse.*

She has *just* watched *an interesting film on TV.*

REMEMBER the following adverbials the present perfect simple is associated with. These adverbials express an unfinished period of time. Compare them with the past adverbials mentioned at past simple.

just
lately
recently
in the last / past few years / days ...
today
this week / year...
this summer / winter ...

ever
never
always
sometimes
usually
seldom
rarely

NOTE:

already is used in affirmative and interrogative sentences showing surprise.

yet is used in interrogative sentences (no surprise) and in negative sentences.

BE CAREFUL!

Whereas the past simple refers to an action without making any reference to the present moment, the present perfect tense makes the connection between past and present.

2. We use it when we want to express a past habit or a repeated action in the past:

My brother ran *for half an hour every morning.*

In this case, we can use *used to* or *would*:

My brother used to/would run *for half an hour every morning.*

(We understand that he doesn't use to run for half an hour every morning now.)

BE CAREFUL!

used to ['ju:stə] or ['ju:stu] refers to actions or states in the past. Don't confuse *used to* with *to use* [ju:z].

would can express only repeated actions in the past, not states.

Then, such a sentence is wrong:

**There* would be *a restaurant here when I was young.*

The correct sentence is:

There used to be *a restaurant here when I was young.*

Romanian Translation:

timpul perfect compus, modul indicativ

2. Sometimes there is no adverbial used with present perfect simple.

It *has rained.*

We *have shown* them some nice slides with sights from Italy.

In such a case, we are not interested in the time when the past action occurred, but in its results and consequances in the present.

3. We use it with the preposition *for* and *since.*

I have known him for 6 years.

She hasn't written a letter to us since August.

since: shows the moment in the past when the action began; this moment represents the beginning point of a period of time that extends up to the present;

for: shows the period of time that continues up to the present;

BE CAREFUL!

Romanian Translation

a. In a sentence that contains *since* or *for*, the present perfect tense is translated by the Romanian perfect compus, modul indicativ.

b. In a sentence containing *for* or *since*, whose verb is one which can't be used in the Continuous Aspect, is translated by timpul prezent, modul indicativ.

EXAMPLES:

1. I have known my English teacher lately.
2. She has rung Tom many times this morning. (It's 11 a.m.) She rang Tom many times this morning. (It's 1 p.m.)
3. Have you ever been to Australia?
4. They have always known the truth about their parents.
5. Have they already arrived? (I am interested if they are here.)
6. Has he already finished his lessons? (I'm surprised.)

7. He hasn't left the country yet.
8. You have been here since 3 o' clock.
9. You have been waiting for him for 2 hours.
10. I haven't seen her for ages!

Now, try to translate these examples into Romanian.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Exercise I: **Use the verbs in brackets in Past Simple or Present Perfect Simple:**

1. Father ... just ... his son red-handed. His son was about to steal some money from his wallet. (*to catch*).

2. You ... grumbly all day long. I think you ... with your wrong foot foremost this morning. (*be, get up*)

3. I think something about you two ... my ears last week. Are you going to get married? (*reach*)

4. Unfortunately four you, the person you are talking about ... his toes up last winter. (*turn*)

5. I could have sworn that I ... Ann like the back of my hand. But she ... me. She ... to someone else. (*know, betray, get married*)

6. I first ... my wife four years back. It must have been in 1940. (*meet*)

7. When I ... young, I used to go to the edge of the cliffs to hear the waves roar whenever I ... bad. The ocean ... a sight for sore eyes. (*be, feel, be*)

8. For god's sake, please, help me at least this time. You ... never ... a hand to help me in all your life. (*lift*)

Exercise II: **Underline all the idioms in the above exercise which include words referring to parts of the human body. Use a dictionary if you can't understand all of them. Now, introduce them in column A so that they match the sentences with the same meaning in column B:**

A	*B*
1.	a. Father discovered his son in the act of stealing some money from his wallet.
2.	b. I think I've known her very well all these years.
3.	c. I've heard some news about you two getting married. Is it true?
4.	d. He died last winter.
5.	e. As you didn't sleep well last night, when you woke up this morning, it was difficult to talk to you.
6.	f. You've never tried to help me all your life.
7.	g. The sight made me feel good when I looked at it.

Exercise III: **Complete the sentences with the correct idiom in the correct form:**

1. She leads a hectic life. She ... always ... her hands.

have long hands / have her hands full / have an open hand

2. I miss my husband a lot. It's such a long time since he ... .

close his eyes / close his eyes to / open her eyes to

3. Yesterdays I needed some help with my lessons. My older sister ...

give me a free hand / give me a hand / give me a big hand

4. Our poor dog fell down some steps and almost ...

get in the neck / break one's neck / lose by a neck

5. I think it's no use trying to send her flowers any more. She ... already ... to Tom.

take his heart out / put you out of heart / give her heart to / take heart

6. When he was in hospital, he ... .

be wet to the skin / be all skin and bone / have a thin skin

7. We weren't able to set up the company. The business ... just ... .

slip between our fingers / pull our fingers out / snap our fingers

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Exercise I: **Explain the meaning of the idioms in italics. The first one has been done to you.**

1. I just can't understand how she is able to sit at the writing-desk so many hours every day. She always *has her hands full*.

She is always very busy.

2. The very day her son *closed his eyes*, her hair turned white.

.....

3. You've missed the real point. He has succeeded in buying both a wonderful villa and a brand-new car because he *has long hands*.

.....

4. The little boy was sad all day long, because his favourite horse *lost by a neck* in the race.

.....

5. She's been a real friend to me and has never *put me out of heart*.

.....

6. If you want to become a novelist, you should start getting used to being criticised from time to time. You'*ve* always *had such a thin skin*.

.....

7. Stop *snapping your fingers*. I dislike the noise.

.....

Exercise II: **Decide whether you should use a question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!) at the end of each sentence. The first sentence is done for you.**

1. Have a heart!
2. Button up your lips ...
3. Where are your eyes ...
4. My foot ...
5. Dear heart ...

Use a dictionary to translate these idioms. Then find the correct answer in the key list.

Exercise III: **Introduce one of the following words into a gap and then match the idiomatic expression with the Romanian translation:** *eye(s)* (four times), *heart* (twice), *mouth* (twice), *face*, *ears*, *toe(s)* (once):

1. Down your ...!
2. What a ...!

3. Give it ...!
4. Bless my ...!
5. Be on your ...!
6. That's all my ...!
7. Set your ... at rest!

8. All my ...!
9. Oh, my ...!

10. Keep your ... shut!

11. Go shake your ...!

a. Să te ia dracu!
b. Dumnezeule! Nu mai spune! Ei, taci!
c. Dă-i drumul! Pleacă!
d. Spune odată! Dă-i drumul!
e. Pe asta n-o mai cred!
f. Ce mutră!
g. Taci din gură! Mai tacă-ți fleanca!
h. Prostii! Apă de ploaie, fleacuri!
i. Pe legea mea! Ia te uită! Sfinte Sisoe! Nu mai spune! Ei, taci! Ei, asta-i!
j. Liniștește-te! Nu te mai frământa!
k. Întinde-o! Șterge-o! Cară-te!

LET'S PLAY ON IDIOMS

Use the correct word: *back* **or** *arm(s)*:

1. to ... and fill
2. ... in ...
3. at ...'s length
4. ... and edge
5. ... folded
6. bear ...
7. a shot in the ...
8. small of the ...
9. with ... akimbo
10. ... ache
11. ... crossed
12. ... and forth
13. ... to ...
14. ... and belly

UNIT IV

GRAMMAR

How can we refer to PAST TIME?

If we want to express actions which happened in the past we use:

PAST SIMPLE
PAST CONTINUOUS
PAST PERFECT SIMPLE
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

PAST SIMPLE

I *worked* hard last year.
She *woke up* at 11 a.m. yesterday.

PAST SIMPLE VS. PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Simple expresses a completed action in the past.

Grandmother knitted *a sweater for me last week.*
(She finished it.)

Past Continuous expresses an unfinished action in the past.

I was reading *a novel yesterday afternoon.*
(I didn't finish it.)

PAST CONTINUOUS

a.1. *He* was writing *an essay at 5 p.m. yesterday afternoon.*
a.2. *He* was mending *the roof of the garage from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday.*
a.3. *They* were writing *their lessons when their friends came.*

b. *Mother* was reading *a novel while father* was fixing *the TV set.*

We use past continuous when we refer to an action in progress at a given moment in the past. (a. 1.).

Sometimes the period of time is indicated by *for*, *from... to...* (a. 2.).

There are cases when the point in time is indicated by clauses, the action expressed by past tense simple interrupting the continuous action. (a. 3.).

We also use past continuous to talk about two simultaneous actions going on at the same time in the past (b).

Past Perfect Simple

We use past perfect simple when we are talking about a past action which occurred before another past action.

When I got *home, my son* had *already* done *his lessons.*

Maria was *sad because her* husband hadn't *come back from the trip yet.*

Past Perfect Continuous

We use Past Perfect Continuous when we want to refer to an action which began before a certain given past time and continued up to it and possibly even after it.

We had been playing *tennis for two hours when it* started *raining.*

They had been living *in London since 1945 when they* moved *to Edinburgh.*

TASK I: **Have a look at the following sentences and try to translate them into Romanian. Then put a, b, c, into the right square, according to the type of action the verb in the main sentence expresses:**

a – simultaneous and one in progress
b – successive
c – anterior

1. When I arrived at the airport, the plane was just landing. ☐

2. When I arrived at the airport, the plane landed. ☐

3. When I arrived at the airport, the plane had already landed. ☐

TASK II: **Can you complete the next sentences with the correct form of the verb** *to have*?

1. When I got home, my parents ... lunch.

simultaneous and one in progress

2. When I got home, my parents ... lunch.

successive

3. When I got home, my parents ... already ... lunch.

anterior

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Exercise I: **Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct tense. Choose between Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect. Underline the idioms and then try to translate them into Romanian. The first sentence is done for you.**

1. When I arrived at the party, John was making (*make*) face at everybody.

2. Suddenly her face blushed. She ... (*recognize*) one of her former boyfriends who ... (*look down*) his nose at her for a couple of minutes.

3. Janet ... (*be*) happy when she ... (*hear*) that her ex-husband ... (*be led*) by the nose by his new wife.

4. He ... (*lose*) his hair when he ... (*find out*) that he ... (*be blackmailed*) by one of his best employees.

5. When I ... (*enter*) Lucy's room, I ... (*witness*) a nightmare scene. She ... (*tear*) her hair, after being told that her husband (*die*) in a terrible car crash.

6. I could hardly recognize her. She ... (*have*) her hair cut.

7. When I knew them, they ... (*live*) from hand to mouth.

8. I ... (*hear*) it from his own mouth.

9. I ... (*be*) so ashamed when I heard Peter uttering such words. Probably his tongue ... (*trip*).

Exercise II: **Find the mistakes and correct them. Underline the idiomatic expressions. The first sentence is done for you.**

1. When I first met my husband, he ~~is~~ shaking a free leg.

was

Când l-am întâlnit pe soțul meu prima dată, ducea o viață dezordonată.

2. When I got off the bus, I have realized the he has taken to his heels.

.....

3. He was finally happy. He has had his leg over the harrows.

.....

4. His mother kept on telling him off, but Peter was holding his tongue.

.....

5. I couldn't believe my ears. The pupil stuck his tongue out at the teacher!

.....

6. Although the policeman was speaking to him quite rudely, the van-driver keeps a civil tongue in his head.

.....

7. When I arrived at the meeting, my daughter has already escaped her lips and had already had told them about my prize.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

SYNONIMS AND ANTONYMS

Exercise I: **Re-write the following sentences using an idiomatic expression of similar meaning from the box below:**

to be over heels in work		to make a wry face at smb.
to keep up heart	to wag one's tongue	to lie in one's teeth

a. Sometimes I find it hard to understand how Mary's husband can stand her behaviour. She's always up to her neck in research work.

b. After all I've done for her, she's got the courage to lie in her throat, telling me that she is not the one who embezzled the pension fund of our company.

c. Since Joana was able to be so cold-blooded when a burglar got into her flat last night, the police used her information and arrested him only two hours later.

d. Can you see the two old ladies over there? They've been flapping their mouths for more than three hours and haven't tired out yet.

e. The audience burst into applause when the clown pulled faces at them.

Exercise II: **Column A contains four idiomatic expressions of antonymic meaning to the four pairs of idioms (Column B and C) from the previous exercise. Match them with their two opposites from the previous exercise. The first example is done for you.**

A	*B*	*C*
a. to take to heart	to keep up heart	to be cold-blooded
b. to keep one's mouth shut	.....	.....
c. to keep hand in pockets	.....	.....
d. to keep a straight face	.....	.....

LET'S PLAY ON IDIOMS

Use the correct word: *finger(s)*, *thumb* **or** *toe(s)***:**

1. the ... of God
2. with one's ... in one's mouth
3. to dig one's ... in
4. to burn one's ...
5. to one's ... tips
6. ... up
7. to be ... and ...
8. with a wet ...
9. Be on your ...!
10. twist smb. round one's little ...
11. from top to ...

UNIT V

REVIEWING GRAMMAR

Exercise I: **Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Correct any other mistakes you can find and re-write the correct sentences in your notebook.**

a. This morning I was only 10 minutes late, but my boss bite my head off.

b. She must have had eyes in the back of her head if she was able to notice even the missing red scarf.

c. Whenever I hear some people quarrelling, I really think that they had their heads knocked together.

d. I was very happy to hear that finally she had saved her face.

e. The problem that face us is that of raising the living standard of our people.

f. The civil war in this region has wipe a lot of houses off the face of the earth.

g. I see you not managed to find your ruler. But, look, it's under your very nose.

Exercise II: **In the following sentences, replace** *would* **by** *used to* **or** *was going to***. Sometimes** *would* **can be replaced by neither. The first example is done for you.**

a. When I was young I *would / used to* spend a lot of time walking along the beach.

b. Marjorie said that she would set up a trade company in the next few months.

c. When I was a teenager, I would dream that one day I would be a famous film star.

d. What would you say if I invited you to Scotland?

e. Before giving up smoking, my father would smoke 2 packets of cigarettes every day.

f. She promised that she would raise funds for sick children the next year.

g. If I were you, I would vote in favour of the Labour Party.

Exercise III: **Put in the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

a. She always ... (*take*) the words out of my mouth!

b. I was about to cry when I heard that my lover ... (*to be*) ready to creep into the manager's mouth in order to get the job.

c. He promised me that he ... (*put*) his money into my mouth, but he didn't keep his word.

d. The opening of the new modern shop next to mine ... (*take*) the bread out of my mouth.

e. I can listen to you till the speaker ... (*clear*) his throat.

f. I am sorry, but my son can't come and speak to you over the phone, because he ... (*have got*) a sore throat. He ... (*lie*) in bed since Monday.

g. She ... (*be*) a pain in the neck since I ... (*meet*) her 2 years ago.

h. When I entered her room, she ... (*rest*) her elbows on the table and (*cry*).

i. I couldn't believe my eyes when I heard that after the accident his voice ... (*fail*) him.

j. When they finally arrived at the chalet on top of the mountain, they ... (*be*) off their legs and could hardly breathe.

Now, underline the idioms in all these sentences and use them in sentences of your own.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

SKIN

Exercise I: **Choose the correct idiom and put in the correct form of the verb:**

1. I can't even understand how I have fallen in love with her so quickly. I ...

jump out of my skin / have got her under my skin / get under her skin

2. Lucy's father ... when he hears that she's got another boy-friend.

skin her alive / save her skin / keep his eyes skinned

3. He indeed succeded in ... when he mentioned about her recent divorce in front of so many people.

run her off his legs / have his legs under her mahagony / have her by the leg

4. I owe my husband a lot. He ... always ...

give me a leg up / pull my leg / have hollow legs

MIND / BRAINS

Exercise II: **Match the idioms in Column A with their definitions in Column B:**

A	*B*
1. to have good brain	a. paying no attention
2. mindless	b. to think constantly about sth.
3. to have sth. on the brain	c. to be mad
4. to have a good mind to do sth.	d. to have a difficult problem to solve
5. to have sth. on one's mind	e. to be intelligent
6. to have a brainstorm	f. to be confused
7. to be in 2 minds	g. a good idea
8. to be out of one's mind	h. to be uncertain
9. brainwave	i. to intend firmly to do sth.
10. brainless	j. stupid

Exercise III: **Now use one of the above idioms in each of the following sentences:**

1. Whenever my father ... he keeps silent for days and doesn't talk to any living person around him.

2. This candidate didn't succeed in giving at least one correct answer. He must be ... .

3. I ... . I don't know exactly where to go during my summer vacation. I might go to Spain or I might go to Alps.

4. A ... has just struck my mind. What about spending this weekend together at my chalet in the mountains?

5. You must ... to dive naked into the frozen lake at this time of year!

LET'S PLAY ON IDIOMS

Use the correct word: *face* **or** *ears(s)*.

1. ... to ...
2. Be all ...!
3. What a ...!
4. easy on the ...
5. on the ... of things
6. to one's ...
7. deaf in one's ...
8. over (head and) ...
9. fly from the ... of
10. wet behind the ...
11. to ... the facts
12. in the very ... of day
13. up to the ...
14. a slap in the ...
15. to fly in(to) the ... of smb.

UNIT VI

GRAMMAR

TALKING ABOUT THE FUTURE

A. In order to express future events seen from a moment in the present, we ca use the following structures:

1. shall / will Future
2. Future Tense Continuous
3. to be going to
4. to be to
5. Present Simple
6. Present Continuous
7. Future Perfect Simple
8. Future Perfect Continuous

B. In order to express future events seen from a moment in the past, we can use one of the following structures:

1. Future-in-the Past Simple
2. Future-in-the Past Continuous
3. Past Continuous Tense
4. was / were going to
5. was / were to

A. 1. **Shall / Will Future**

In formal English, ***shall*** is used in the first person singular and plural. In everyday usage, *will* is used in all the persons as an auxiliary verb, completely different from the modal verb ***will*** which express willingness and intention, thus having a meaning of its own. *Shall / will Future* simply states that the action will take place in the future.

I shall send *a lot of gifts to my friends for Christmas.*

It also expresses someone's opinions or assumptions about the future. In this case, it is used after the verbs: *to hope, to think, to know, to suppose, to believe, to expect, to assume.*

I hope (that) my son will succeed *in his business.*

In both cases, there is no ideea of volition or promise implied.

A. 2. **Future Continuous** expresses:

a. a future activity in progress at a certain moment in the future.

It is usually used together with the phrase *(at) this time tomorrow / next month / next year / etc.*

This time next week we shall be having *the English class.*

b. a future activity wich extends over a whole period of time.

I shall be typing *my book all night long.*

c. a planned future activity

They will be spending *their honey-moon in some exotic island.*

A. 3. **to be going to** (the verb *to be* is conjugated at present simple):

Are *you* going to sit up *late tonight?*

shall / will future	**vs.**	going to constructions

1. It is used to express more remote future events.

*She'*ll have *guests from France* next summer.

2. It is used to express the speaker's unpremeditated intention to perform a future action. (The idea has just crossED the speaker's mind.)

*"I'*ll make *some coffee for you."*

1. It is used to express events in the near future.

She is going to have *guests from France* next week.

2. It is used to express the speaker's present premeditated intention for a future action.

I'm going to make *some coffee for Ann when she arrives.*

Be CAREFUL!

This construction is not normally used with the verb *to go.*

NOTICE the difference between:

*I'*m going to do *my lessons.*

(I intend to do them.)

and

*I'*m going *to school.*

(I'm on my way to school.)

A. 4. **to be to** (the verb *to be* is conjugated at present) = a urma să

Who is to *come next?*

A. 5. **Present Simple**

a. It expresses a future action included in an officially scheduled programme (timetable for trains, planes, buses, trips, etc.). In this case, the presence of the adverb indicating future time is obligatory. Otherwise, the sentence is ambiguous.

The bus leaves *at 7 p.m. tomorrow.*

b. It is used to express future actions in:

b.1. Conditional Clauses (Type I)

If I arrive *in time, I'll come to the international meeting.*

b. 2. Time Clauses

When he is ready, *he will let me know.*

A. 6. **Present Continuous** is used to express a previously planned or arranged future action, which thus becoms the result of a personal arrangement.

We are returning *from our holiday to Italy at the end of August.*

*I'*m leaving *for Greece tonight.*

A. 7. **Future Perfect Simple** (shall / will + have + V past participle)

It expresses a future action which will be completed before a given moment in the future or before another future action. This form is usually associated with *by-phrase*, such as: *by Sunday / by the end of / by that time*.

I hope that by the end *of this century, scientists* will have discovered *some remedy for cancer.*

A. 8. **Future Perfect Continuous** (shall / will + have + been + V-ing)

It is used to express a future action seen in progress up to a given moment in the future.

By 8 p.m., I shall have been writing *my essay for 2 hours.*

B. 1. **Future-in-the Past Simple** (would + V short inf.)

This tense is used in object clauses in order to indicate a future action seen from a moment in the past, which is expressed in the main clause.

She told me that she would start *a new course in August.*

B. 2. **Future-in-the Past Continuous** (would + be + V-ing)

It is used to express a future action seen in progress from a moment in the past. As it always happens with continuous tenses, the moment must be precisely defined either by an adverb of future time or by another future activity.

My friend told me that he would be writing *his report at 11 p.m.*

B. 3. **Past Continuous** may show a near future activity or state seen from a moment in the past.

She told me she was leaving *for London next Sunday.*

B. 4. **was / were going to**

I assured him I was going to begin *writing my first novel very soon.*

B. 5. **was / were to**

The nurse entered the waiting-room and asked the patients who was to come *next.*

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

LET'S WORK ON FUTURE TENSE

Exercise I: **Choose between** *shall / will* **and** *going to* **construction:**

1. I am sure it *will grieve / is going to grieve* me to the very heart when I hear that he'll leave the country for ever.

2. He has already decided how he *will jump / is going to jump* down our throats during our first meeting when we intend to discuss about the possibility of shutting down our enterprise.

3. Do you think that he *is going to lose / will lose* his head when he finds out that he has lost all his money?

4. Judging by her behaviour, I am convinced that she *is going to take / will take* her future husband by the short hairs.

5. If you *are going to nose/ will nose* into my business, I shall destroy you.

6. When he hears that all his colleagues have already left on the study tour, he *is going to hang / will hang* his lips.

Underline all the idioms you have found in the above exercise. Try to translate them.

Exercise II: **Choose the correct verb and use it in the correct future form** *(Future Simple / Continuous, Future Perfect Simple / Continuous, Future-in-the Past Simple / Continuous):*

1. I warned you that he ... down his nose when he heard the truth about his father's company.

be, look, see

2. Do you think she ... her nose clean in spite of her having won heaps of money lately?

keep, take, hold

3. I'm sure that even if she discovers who robbed her house, she ... never ... a hair of his head.

strike, touch, hit

4. I know the way he usually behaves. By the time you have found out the truth, he ... his head in the sand and not have uttered a single word about his tragedy.

bend, hide, put

5. As long as you don't recognize anything, they ... a pistol to your head, threathing you to reveal the secret. You'd better keep your tongue between your teeth!

keep, hold, put

6. Poor Laurie! I still believe that by the time I come back home from my work, she ... her puppet on her knees for a very long time, thinking of her dead baby.

strike, hold, keep

LET'S PLAY ON IDIOMS

Use the correct word: *mouth* **or** *throat.*

1. the back of the ...
2. foaming at the ...
3. useless ...
4. to have a sore ...
5. from ... to ...
6. a ... of brass
7. by word of ...
8. full up to the ...
9. with one ...
10. from one's own ...
11. a big ...
12. born with a silver spoon in one's ...
13. a lump in the ...

UNIT VII

GRAMMAR

TIME CLAUSE

Generally, time clauses can reffer to past, present and future.

They are introduced by such conjunctions as: *after*, *when*, *while*, *since*, *as soon*, *as*, *as long as*.

We will refer to some special cases, particular to the English language and different from the Romanian language.

1. The constructions

It's or It has been	+	period of time	+	since	+	Subject	+	V past simple

It's 3 weeks since *it last* rained *here.*

It's 10 months since *I last* wrote *to my friend in Canada.*

Notice the use of the verb **to be** in the singular after *the impersonal* **it** followed by a time expression in the plural.

• After **since** we use the verb in the *past tense*.

Notice the translation of the following sentences into Romanian:

It's *5 months since I last saw Michael.*

Sunt *5 luni de când nu l-am mai văzut pe Mihai.*

• As a rule, we do not use *not* after *since*.

In order to make the sentence negative, we use *last* which precedes the verb in the past tense.

Be careful!

• Sometimes we may use *present perfect simple or continuous* after **since**. In this case, the action expressed by the time clause began in the past and continues up to the present moment.

It's 20 minutes since *the teacher* has been *in the classroom.*

(The teacher arrived in the classroom 20 minutes ago and he is still in the classroom.)

It's half an hour since *she'*s been reciting *the monologue.*

(She has began reciting it half an hour ago and she is still reciting it.)

2. We will refer to the case when *both actions* (from the main clause and the time clause) *or at least one action* (from the time clause) *refers to the future*.

2.1. *She'*ll tell *him about the exam when she* sees *him.*

*I'*ll give *you a phone as soon as I* arrive *home.*

Future Simple **Simple Present**

We can notice that *both actions* (from the main clause and from the time clause) *are simultaneous*. They happen at the same time.

RULE: When both actions will simultaneously happen in the future, we use *a present tense in the time clause*.

2.2. *You* will go *outside when you* have finished *your lessons.*

(You will finish your lessons first, and the you'll go outside.)

*We'*ll have *a shower as soon as we'*ve unpacked *out luggage.*

Future **Present Perfect Tense**

When the verb of the Time Clause indicates a future action that takes place before the future action expressed by the verb in the main clause, we can use *the present perfect tense in the temporal clause*.

2. 3. *He* hoped *that she* would tell *him about the exam when she* saw *him.*

I promised *that I* would give *you a phone as soon as I* arrived *home.*

Past Tense Future-in-the Past ***Past Tense***

1 - Main Clause	Past Simple
2 - Direct Object Clause	Future-in-the Past
3 - Time Clause	Past Simple

When the verb in the time clause expresses a future action simultaneous with another future action expressed by the Future-in-the Past in Direct Object Clause, we use *the Past Simple in the Temporal Clause*.

2. 4. Look back at the examples from 2.2. and notice the difference:

Father told *me that I* would go *outside when I* had finished *my lessons.*

She told *our friends that we* would have *a shower as soon as we* had unpacked *our luggage.*

Past Tense	***Future-in-the Past***	***Past Perfect Simple***
1 - Main Clause	Past Simple	
2 - Direct Object Clause	Future-in-the Past	
3 - Time Clause	Past Perfect Simple	

When the verb in the time clause expresses a future action that occurs before another future action expressed by the Future-in-the Past in the Direct Object Clause, we use *the Past Perfect Simple in the Temporal Clause*.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Exercise I: **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Underline the idiomatic expressions and translate them into Romanian. The first sentence is done for you.**

1. Mind your business! You will talk (*talk*) to me like that when you see (*see*) that I'*ll put my finger into your pie*.

2. You'll get what you want as soon as you ... (*cast*) your colt's teeth.

3. When you ... (*grit*) your teeth, you'll go to the police and tell them what you ... (*know*) about the burglary.

4. It's more than half an hour since he ... (*walk*) off on his ear and you keep talking about him.

5. You ... (*win*) my ear when you know how to behave yourself.

6. The little girl has been weeping her heart out since she ... (*lose*) her favourite puppy.

7. Ever since the detective arrived at the murder place, he ... (*rivet*) his eyes on the ground. What could he have seen so important there?

8. He ... (*have*) his heart in his boots ever since he failed the driving test. But I'm sure that he'll pass it as soon as he ... (*repeat*) the traffic regulations.

Exercise II: **Choose the correct verb form. Underline the idiom and use a dictionary if you can't translate it. The first sentence is done for you.**

1. *Don't turn a blind eye*, please! Your son has changed his behaviour since he came back from Australia. (*has changed / has been changing*)

2. I ... always ... you from the bottom of my heart, but you've never believed me. (*have loved / have been loving*)

3. I ... no heart to go there. (*have / am having*) I might meet my former lover there, a fact which will make me regret the awful things I told him some time ago.

4. Who's the person near your cousin in the first row? He ... something between his teeth since the play began. (*has said / has been saying*)

5. Only when you ... the bit between your teeth and you have discussed every project with the other members of the board, you'll succeed in getting the long-desired profit for your company. (*take / have taken / have been taking*)

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Notice the way you can derive verbs from almost all the nouns naming the parts of the body.

Exercise I: **Substitute for the underlined words a verb derived from a noun naming a part of the body with the same meaning. Pay attention to the tense of the verb** (*to mouth*, *to hand*, *to finger*, *to head for*, *to eye*, *to face*, *to palm*, *to back*)**. One verb is used twice.**

1. The child started crying when he *touched with his fingers* the tail of the lion.

2. The teacher told his students that it was high time they *gave him their examination papers*.

3. The thief *went* straight *to* the safe, stuck the explosive on it and ran away quickly.

4. The increasing rate of unemployment is one of the ardent problems the world organizations *are dealing with* at the moment. (Be careful about the word order!)

5. The lovers *are watching* the flight of the sea gulls.

6. Christine was very proud when she heard that she has been proposed *to lead* the women's peace organization.

7. The footballer was warned not *to hit* the ball *with the palm of the hand* again.

8. Whenever she is angry, he *is* just *mumbling* some curses.

9. When Peter *moved* his car *backwards* into the garage, he bumped it into the wall and almost pulled it down.

Exercise II: **Can you discover the two verbs derived from two different parts of speech which can give sense to the following sentences?**

1. In such a crowd if you want to advance, you have to ... your way. Unfortunately, someone might shout at you.

2. The farmers ... their knapsacks and set off along the dusty road.

3. Don't ... me aside, please! I feel a little dizzy today.

4. Some insolent teenagers ... their way through the public to get close to the singers.

Exercise III: **Match the idioms in column A with their meaning in column B:**

A	*B*
1. to thumb one's nose at sth. / sb.	**a.** to interfere into sb.'s business without being asked to
2. to nose into sb.'s business	**b.** to make a rude gesture at sb. / sth. by putting one's thumb against the end of the nose;
3. to back the wrong horse	**c.** to declare openly and firmly what one believes, whom one supports
4. to nail one's colours to the most	**d.** to support the loser in a contest
5. to toe the line	**e.** to obey, to conform the orders of a group or party
6. to palm sb. off (with sth.)	**f.** to get rid of an unwanted person or thing, by persuading sb. else to accept him / it
7. to leg it	**g.** to dishonestly persuade sb. to accept sth.
8. to palm sb. / sth. off (on sb.)	**h.** to run away

LET'S PLAY ON IDIOMS

Use the correct word: *foot / feet, leg* **or** *heel(s)*

1. Achilles' ...
2. to be all ...
3. from head to ...
4. walk one's ... off
5. down at the ...
6. ... of a boot
7. neck and ...
8. to show a ...
9. hairy in the ...
10. to ... it
11. ... to ...
12. ... over head
13. ... by ...
14. walk sb. off his ...
15. stretch one's ...
16. with both ...
17. at the ... of the page
18. at the ... of a table
19. at the ... of a mountain
20. to die on one's ...

UNIT VIII

GRAMMAR

MAKE, LET, HELP

General Rule

Generally, we find such a construction in English:

I wanted her to marry *me.*

He ordered the soldiers to crawl *on the ground.*

She knows the Royal Family to live *in a big castle.*

We notice that the predicative form of the verb is followed by a noun or a pronoun in *the accusative case* and by a verb in *the long infinitive*.

Exception to the rule:

The verbs *to make* and *to let* permit another type of construction.

The sad film made me cry.

John's parents didn't let him go to *the party yesterday.*

When I find out the truth about his sister, I will let him know *it.*

We can notice that these verbs are followed by a verb in *the short infinitive*.

As for the verb *to help*, it may be followed by the infinitive without *to* in informal English, and by the Infinitive with **to** or without it in formal English.

Tom helped his fiancée (to) carry *her suitcase.*

The teacher has helped the disabled student (to) do *his task.*

Notice that when these verbs are turned into the passive, they will be followed by *the long infinitive*.

She was made to cry *by the sad film.*

John wasn't let to go *to the party by his parents yesterday.*

When I find out the truth about his sister, he will be let to know *it.*

Tom's fiancee was helped carry *her suitcase by him.*

The disabled student has been helped to *do his task by the teacher.*

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

MAKE, LET, HELP

Exercise I: **Introduce only one of the nouns in the box below into the correct gap. Underline the idioms and then use a dictionary to translate them. The first sentence is done for you.**

hand, ears, mouth, heart, feet, eyes, hair, fingers

1. The sight of the corpse on the floor *made my heart leap out of the mouth*.

Vederea cadavrului de pe podea mi-a făcut inima să-mi sară din piept.

2. It was unlucky of you to let this affair slip through your ...

.....

3. I don't remember on what occasion I heard this proverb for the first time: "Don't let one's left ... know what one's right ... does."

.....

4. Not only the view of the cakes and sweets makes my ... water but also their smell.

.....

5. The sudden appearance of the ghost on the stage made the people's ... curl.

.....

6. I had better go home right away. I think I need some rest as I have a terrible headache. The two ladies talked too much and made my ... tingle.

.....

7. The clown's acrobatics made the children open their ...

.....

8. If you are going to let the grass grow under your ... you'll go bankrupt in a few months.

.....

Exercise II: **Choose the correct form of the verb:**

1. If I were you, I wouldn't let myself *opening / open / to open* my heart to anybody.

2. He didn't want *lifting / to lift / lift* a finger when hearing about her misfortune.

3. Don't let the child *dip / dipping / to dip* his fingers in that bottle. You don't know what it contains. It could be poison.

4. I warn you not to *take / taking / take* the law into your own hand if you aren't so sure whether you're right or wrong.

5. The news about her uncle's violent death made her *sob / sobbing / to sob* her heart out.

6. I couldn't *believe / to believe / believing* my own eyes! Hardly had I entered the room when the old man began cocking his eyes.

Exercise II: **Introduce the correct preposition:**

1. The children were covered with mud ... head ... foot.

2. When my grandfather was young, he used to go ... foot wherever he went.

3. They happened to be walking hand ... hand when I met them.

4. I'm sorry to tell you, but I'm afraid you put on your pullover back ... front.

5. Jack and Peter have become close friends in such a short time because they are both ... a hair.

6. It's absolutely obvious Paula has fallen in love. She's having her head ... the clouds!

7. How is it possible for the burglars to have stolen such a great amount of valuable things ... the face ... the day?

8. My teacher of English has been drumming the irregular verbs ... my head for such a long time that at the moment I can say that I know them ... heart.

9. I'll tell my boss what I know about the theft only when we discuss it face ... face.

10. Poor Jim! He's just got married, but I have the impression that his wife will take him ... the short hairs.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

FOOT / FEET
HAND

Exercise I: **Choose the correct idiom:**

1. I'm warning you that I'll be watching you ... in the future.

foot to foot / foot by foot / on foot

2. At the end of the trial, the jury discovered that the criminal had been ... with the claimant.

hand and glove / hand and foot / under his feet

3. Their daughter gets married. She'll be ...

off their hands / put of their hands / out of hand

4. Sometimes this idea obsesses me, since she's always been ...

on our hands / on hand / on the one hand

5. The strike has degenerated into the dreadful street fights. The strike has got totally ...

off their hands / out of hand / out of their hands

6. How fortunate of you to have your work place ...!

at every hand / at hand / at the best hand

7. Your manager considers that you'll succeed in settling the affairs ... for the company.

at the best hand / at any hand / at no hand

8. Although Peter went to his boss ... to ask for some money, he was refused in a very polite way.

under hand / hands down / cap in hand

9. "This letter is to be delivered ... !", father told his son.

in hand / in your hands / by hand

HAIR

Exercise II: **Complete the following sentences with one of the following idioms in the box:**

to a hair by a hair's breadth hair about heels
within a hair of by a single hair
in my hair by the short hairs

1. "I want you to tell me ... what really happened in the forest after you had got out of the car", the detective asked the woman in front of him.

2. There are too many anecdotes about the husbands being taken ... by their wives.

3. What he's just uttered is only ... I won't tolerate this any more.

4. We were lucky to escape ...

5. My mother's life hang ... when she had to be operated on. I could even say that her life was ... death.

Let's play on Idioms

Use the correct word: *hair(s)* **or** *head(s)*

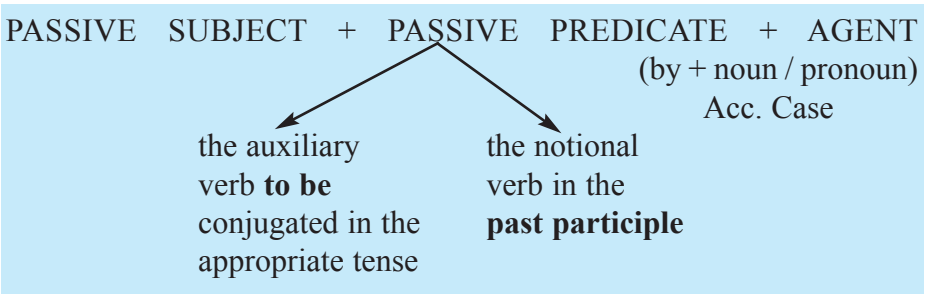
1. bush of ...
2. above one's ...
3. ... about the heels
4. to a ...
5. Judas ...
6. by a short ...
7. within a ... of
8. from ... to foot
9. by a ...
10. grey ...
11. ... or tails?
12. by a ...'s breadth
13. neither hide nor ... iff sb.
14. both of a ...
15. in one's ...
16. a ... to make a tether of
17. like a bear with a sore ...
18. off the top of one's ...
19. over sb.'s ...
20. weak in the ...
21. ... over ears
22. ... over the heels
23. of his own ...
24. the ... of bridge
25. the ... of a cave
26. the ... of a bed
27. a ... of a cabbage
28. ... on beer
29. ... of hair
30. ... wind

UNIT IX

GRAMMAR

LET'S REMEMBER: THE PASSIVE VOICE

STRUCTURE:


PASSIVE SUBJECT + PASSIVE PREDICATE + AGENT
(by + noun / pronoun)
Acc. Case
the auxiliary verb **to be** conjugated in the appropriate tense
the notional verb in the **past participle**

	ACTIVE VOICE	*PASSIVE VOICE*
PRESENT SIMPLE:	**writes** He writes an essay every week.	**is written** An essay is written by him every week.
PRESENT CONT.:	**is writing** He is writing an essay now.	**is being written** An essay is being written by him now.
PAST SIMPLE:	**wrote** He wrote an essay yesterday.	**was / were written** An essay was written by him yesterday.

PAST CONT.:	**was / were writing** He was writing an essay when I called him.	**was / were being written** The essay was being written by him when I called him
PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE:	**has / have written** He has just written an essay.	**has / have been written** An essay has just been written by him.
PRESENT PERFECT CONT.:	He has been writing an essay for 2 hours.	no passive equivalent
PAST PERFECT SIMPLE:	**had written** He had written the essay before I came to see him.	**had been written** The essay had been written by him before I came to see him.
PAST PERFECT CONT.:	**had been writing**	no passive equivalent
FUTURE SIMPLE:	**will write** He will write an essay tomorrow.	**will be written** An essay will be written by him tomorrow.
FUTURE CONT.:	**will be writing** He will be writing an essay at 5 o'clock tomorrow.	no passive equivalent

BE CAREFUL!

• Only *transitive verbs* (raise, lift, put) can be turned into *the passive*. Intransitive verbs (arise, appear) can never be used in the passive.

• With *modal verbs*, the following structurs are used:

1) M.V. + BE + V past participle (when the action is present)

The door should be closed *at 10 p. m. every night.*

2) M.V. + HAVE + BEEN + V past participle (when the action is past)

This painting must have been painted *a long time before.*

• Notice that the adverb of manner is normally placed before the notional verb.

The actors were deeply *applauded by the audience.*

The writter has just been warmly *appreciated by critics.*

• The passive voice is usually preferred whenever the subject of the active sentence is either unknown or unimportant. This means that you won't use the indefinite pronouns *one*, *somebody*, *people*, or even *they* (when they are unknown) in the passive voice.

Active Voice: *Somebody* has spilt *water all over the carpet.*
Passive Voice: *Water* has been spilt *all over the carpet.*
Active Voice: *One* can *never* know *the truth.*
Passive Voice: *The truth* can *never* be known.

• Only the verbs that can get a direct object can be used in the Passive Voice. In the case of the verbs that have two objects (a direct and indirect one), either of them can be the passive subject.

Active Voice: *Peter* gave *Mary a beautiful bunch of flowers.*
Passive Voice: *Mary* was given *a beautiful bunch of flowers by Peter. (more common)*
A beautiful bunch of flowers was given *to Mary by Peter.*

• Notice that in English, the verbs which have a prepositional object can be turned into the passive voice. In this case, the prepositional or the adverbial particle is placed immediately after the notional verb.

Active Voice: Her colleagues have always spoken highly *of her*.
Passive Voice: *She* has always been spoken highly *of*.
Romanian translation: S-a vorbit întotdeauna la superlativ despre ea.
Active Voice: They will laugh *at you*.
Passive Voice: *You* will be laughed *at* by them.
Romanian translation: Vei fi luat în râs de ei.

• Notice that in informal English, the verb *get* can be used instead of the auxiliary verb *to be* in the passive voice.

Lucy's brother got killed *in the Vietnam war.*

• Some other auxiliaries can also be used in the passive constructions, instead of the verb *to be*, such as: *to become, to grow, to feel, to stand.*

They grew accustomed *to the life in the village.*

• Also notice the strict word order in the Passive equivalents of some Romanian versions:

Romanian: S-a discutat foarte mult de procesul de urbanizare.
English: *The process of urbanization has been much talked about.*
Romanian: Se va insista mult asupra descoperirii de noi surse de energie.
English: *The discovery of new sources of energy will be much insisted on.*

• Notice that in the case of idioms, since some words have lost their proper meaning, another kind of relationship has been established among the words of the idioms.

My grandmother has *always* lent an ear *to my misfortune.*

The single possible passive transformation is the following one:

I have *always* been lent an ear *to my misfortune by my grandmother.*

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

Exercise I: **Write P against sentences which are in the Passive. Write A against sentences which are in the Active. Underline the idioms and translate them into Romanian. The first sentence has been done for you.**

P *1.* The prisoner had already been *tied hand and foot*.

☐ *2.* Obviously he will be laughed in the face.

☐ *3.* Her hair stands on end.

☐ *4.* The new governor appeared to expect to be waited on hand and foot.

☐ *5.* "Try to keep your hair on, please!"

☐ *6.* He's certainly got his teeth into writing a detective novel.

☐ *7.* Finally, he was proved to be a big mouth.

Exercise II: **Turn the following sentences into the Passive Voice. The first one has been done for you.**

1. They must see their boss immediately.

The boss must be seen by them immediately.

2. Ann had already taken the final decision by the end of the last month.

3. You have to inform the police about the robbery.

4. As the patient was in great pains, a nurse gave him an injection.

5. The hotel manager offered the tourists excellent conditions.

6. The old woman took great care of the little girl.

7. We are visiting an old friend of ours.

8. My little niece has just sung a beautiful song on the stage.

9. When I entered the garden, Paul was planting some flowers.

10. Father has given up smoking.

Exercise III: **Now read the following excerpt from the detective story *A study in Scarlet* written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Underline with one line all the predicates in the active voice and with dots those in the passive. Then write them in two columns, A and B. Change the passive sentences into active and the active sentences into passive.**

"And now came the great question as to reason why robbery had not been the object of the murder, for nothing was taken . Was it politics, then, or was it a woman? That was the question which confronted me. I was inclined from the first to the latter supposition. Political assassins are only too glad to do their work and fly. This murder had, on the contrary, been done most deliberately, and the perpetrator had left his tracks all over the room, showing that he had been there all the time. It must have been a private wrong, and not a political one, which call for such a methodical revenge. When the inscription was discovered on the wall, I was inclined than ever to my opinion. The answer was too evidently a blind. When the ring was found, however, it settled the question. Clearly the murderer had used it to remind his victim of some dead and absent woman. It was at this point that I asked Gregor whether he had inquired in the telegram to Cleveland as to any particular point in Mr. Drebber's former career. He answered, you remember, in the negative."

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

HEEL

Exercise I: **Choose the correct idiom and then introduce the correct form of the verb. Choose between Past Simple or Past Perfect Simple. The first example has been done for you.**

1. After he had been defetead in the chess competition, *he came down to heels*.

come upon our heels / come down to heels / take to heels

2. When we heard about the accident, he ... already ...

kick up his heels / turn heels over head / show his heels to us

3. When the burglar saw the police, he ...

drag his heels / be hot on his heels / show a clear pair of heels

4. When the police entered the room, all the things ...

head over heels / be from head to heels / be down at the heels

5. If the police ... they would never have discovered the secret hiding-place.

lift their heels upon him / set their heels upon him / tread on his heels

BACK

Exercise II: **Explain the meaning of the underlined idioms:**

1. Since he promised his father he would finish his work as soon as he could, *he put his back into it*.

worked very hard, with all his energy

2. You can guess why the file has been closed. You know the saying: *You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours*.

.....

3. The cruel way in which my former mathematics teacher treated his students *put my back up*.

.....

4. At the back of his mind he always thought that his girl friend broke up with him because of another man.

.....

5. My husband has always liked to live *at the back of beyond*.

.....

6. She deliberately *turned her back on him* when they met, by chance, at the entrance of the concert hall.

.....

7. Father considered that his daughter's elopement with her boy-friend was another *stab in the back*.

.....

LET'S PLAY ON IDIOMS

Use the correct word: *tooth, teeth* **or** *nose*

1. turned up ...
2. loose ...
3. in the ... of
4. flat ...
5. wisdom ...
6. from the ... forwards (or outwards)
7. by a ...
8. despite of the ...
9. high in the ...
10. with one's ... in the air
11. fed to the ...
12. clears as hound's ...
13. to the ...
14. with ... and all
15. by the skin of one's ...
16. a kick in the ...

UNIT X

GRAMMAR

AS VERSUS LIKE

1. The most important difference between **as** and **like** is the fact that *as* is a conjunction and is followed by a clause, whereas *like* is a preposition and is followed by a noun.

You always behave like a child *in these circumstances.*

My ten-year old daughter can run like a hare.

I will behave as my *father has taught me to.*

But in comparisons, both *as* and *like* can be used. In comparisons, *as* can also be used before a prepositional phrase.

In 1997, as in 1996*, the rate of inflation will go up, too.*

2. **As** is used to indicate the job or function of a person or thing.

I worked as a postman *for a month last year.*

Notice the difference between:

She speakes as a teacher. *(She is a teacher, indeed.)*

She speakes like a teacher. *(Although she is not a teacher.)*

3. **As** is used after such verbs as: *to be described, to be regarded, to think of, to see*.

The actual president can be regarded as the best president *our country has ever had.*

4. **as + adj. + as** represents the comparison of equality.

My daughter is as tall as *me.*

• **not so / as + adj. + as** represents the comparison of inequality.

Tom is not so smart as *his sister.*

• Some other patterns with **as ... as**:

as soon as / as well as / as long as

5. **As** also means *because*, expressing the reason for doing something.

I could give good answers to that problem as *I had worked a lot for that test.*

• Some well-known patterns with **as**:

as obstinate as a mule
as old as hills
as sober as a judge
as cold as ice
as blind as bat
as dumb as a fish
as silly as a goose
as easy as ABC
as light as a feather
as strong as horse
as ugly as scarecrow
as clear as crystal
as free as wind
as busy as a bee
as fit as a fiddle
as mad as a March hare
as poor as a church mouse

TASK: The following poem was written by Emily Dickinson. It contains only **as ... as** constructions. Some words are missing. Can you introduce them? You must pay attention to the rhyme, too.

"As ....*a*.... as a fish – as dry as a bone

As live as a bird – as dead as a stone

As plump as a partridge – as poor as a rat

As ....*b*.... as a horse – as weak as a cat

As hard as a flint – as soft as a mole

As white as a lily – as black as ....*c*....

As plain as staff – as rough as a bear

As light as a drum – as free as a ..... *d*

As ..... *e* ..... as lead – as light as a feather

As steady as time – as uncertain as weather

As ..... *f* ..... as an oven – as cold as a frog

As gay as a lark – as sick as a ..... *g* .....

As savage as tigers – as mild as a dove

As stiff as a ..... *h* ..... – as limp as a glove

As ..... *i* ..... as a bat – as deaf as a post

As ..... *j* ..... as a cucumber – as warm as a ..... *k* .....

As flat as a flounder – as ..... *l* ..... as a ball

As blunt as a hammer – as sharp as an owl

As ..... *m* ..... as a rose – as square as a box

As bold as a thief – as sly as a ..... *n* .....

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

ADJECTIVES AND COMPARISONS

Exercise I: **Introduce the following adjectives from the box into the right place. Then match the idioms with the corresponding definitions. The number in brackets shows the number of times the respective adjective is used.**

hot	long (2)	clean	old
easy	weak (2)	good	young

1. to be ... in the head
2. to be ... on smb.'s heels
3. to have ... ears
4. to show a ... pair of heels
5. to have an ... head on ... shoulders
6. to do one's heart ...
7. to have a ... arm
8. to have a ... head on one's shoulders
9. to be ... on the eye
10. to be ... at the knees

a. to run away
b. to be hardly able to stand because of emotion, fear, illness
c. to be able to make one's power or authority with smb.
d. to have practical ability, common sense
e. to be a more mature person then is expected for one's age
f. to cause one to feel encouraged, cheerful
g. to be stupid
h. to be very curious
i. to follow smb. very closely
j. to be good - looking and attractive

Exercise II: **Can you introduce the following adjectives into the correct comparison? Do you know what these comparisons mean?**

hard	clear	sore	fast

1. to be as ... nails
2. to be as ... as one's legs can carry
3. to be as ... as a hound's teeth
4. to be like a bear with a ... head

a. to be able to run very fast
b. to be very clean
c. to be irritable / bad-tempered
d. to be hard-hearted

KEY TO THE EXERCISES

PROVERBS

Exercise I.

1. nail
2. hand
3. heart
4. ear
5. hair
6. mouth
7. heads

Exercise II.

1 d
2 a
3 f
4 g
5 c
6 e
7 h
8 b

Exercise III

1. ... went in at one ear and out at the other.
2. Many hands make light work.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE (I)

Exercise I.

1. are burning
2. live
3. is talking
4. is always splitting
5. is curling
6. suffer

Exercise II.

1. have
2. is elbowing
3. have
4. is licking
5. runs

Exercise III.

1. is showing her face
2. will give you a thick ear
3. is showing his hand
4. he'll be down in the mouth

VOCABULARY PRACTICE (I)

EYE *Exercise I*

1. cast an evil eye
2. run the eyes over

3. see it with my own eyes
4. saucer eyes
5. in the twinkling of an eye
6. bright in the eye

HEART ***Exercise II***

1. d
2. f
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. e

GRAMMAR PRACTICE (II)

Exercise I

1. is on his feet
2. has two left feet
3. is finding his feet
4. are shacking the dust of his town off our feet

Exercise II

1. is lying
2. go / hits
3. is treading
4. prefer
5. is patting
6. being

Exercise III

a. to lie in one's teeth
b. to tread on smb's heels
c. to hit the right nail on the head
d. to pat smb. on the back
e. behind one's back
f. to be long in the / one's teeth

VOCABULARY PRACTICE (II)

Exercise I

1. not to be concerned about
2. are too difficult for me to understand
3. Remain calm!
4. can't understand
5. Stop day-dreaming!

Exercise II

1. They seemed to be armed to the teeth.
2. They can be counted on the fingers of one hand.
3. Our parents work tooth and nail for our bread.
4. His fingers itch.
5. Sometimes I am like a bear with a sore head.
6. The devil makes work for idle hands.
7. The boot is on the other foot.

Exercise III 1 c; 2 a; 3 b; 4 a; 5 a.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE (III)

Exercise I

1. has caught
2. have been / got up
3. reached
4. turned up
5. knew / has betrayed / has got married
6. met
7. was / felt / was
8. have lifted

Exercise II

1. Father has just caught his son red-handed.
2. I thought I knew Ann like the back of my hand.
3. I think that something about you two getting married reached my ears last week.
4. He turned his toes up last winter.
5. You got with your wrong foot foremost this morning.
6. You've never lifted a hand to help me all your life.
7. It was a sight for sore eyes.

Exercise III

1. has always had her hands full
2. closed his eyes
3. gave me a hand
4. broke its neck
5. has given her heart
6. was all skin and bone
7. has just slipped between our fingers

VOCABULARY PRACTICE (III)

Exercise I

1. She is always very busy.
2. died
3. He is an influential person.
4. The horse lost by a margin.
5. She has never discouraged me.
6. You've always been easily hurt by criticism.
7. Stop making that clincking noise with your fingers!

Exercise II

1. ! Have a heart! Fie-ți milă
2. ! Button up your lips! Taci din gură!
3. ? Where are your eyes? Nu vezi? Pe unde te uiți?
4. ! My foot! Ce vorbești! Nu mai spune!
5. ! Dear heart! Dumnezeule! E cu putință?

Exercise III

1. a
2. f
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. e
7. j
8. h
9. i
10. g
11. k

Let's Play on Idioms (I)

1. back — *to back and fill* (Am./Br.) = a șovăi, a fi nehotărât
2. arm / arm — *arm in arm* = braț la braț
3. arm — *at arm's lenght* = la distanță de un braț
4. back — *back and edge* = tot, complet
5. arms — *arms folded / crossed* = cu brațele încrucișate
6. arms — *to bear arms* = a purta arme, a sluji în armată
7. arm — *a shot in the arm* = lucru care încurajează și dă energie
8. back — *small of the back* = partea firavă a unui lucru
9. arms — *arms akimbo* = cu brațele în șolduri
10. back — *backache* = durere de spate
11. arms — *arms crossed* = cu brațele încrucișate
12. back — *back and forth* = înainte și înapoi
13. back / back — *back to back* = spate în spate
14. back — *back and belly* = cu totul

Grammar IV

TASK 1. were having
2. had
3. had had

Grammar Practice (IV)

Exercise I

1. *was making faces at* / was laughing
2. recognized / *had been looking down his nose at*
3. was / heard / *was led by the nose*
4. *lost his hair* / found out / had been
5. entered / witessed / *was tearing her hair* / had died
6. *had had her hair cut*
7. *were living from hand to mouth*
8. *heard it from his own mouth*
9. was / *his tongue tripped*

Exercise II

1. *was shaking a free leg*
2. realized / *had taken to his heels*
3. *had his leg over the harrows*
4. *held his mouth*
5. *was sticking his tongue out at*
6. *kept a civilian tongue in his head*
7. *had already escaped his lips* / had already told

Vocabulary Practice (IV)

Exercise I

a) She is head over heels in research work.
b) She's got the courage to lie in her teeth.
c) She was able to keep up heart.
d) The clown made a wry face at them.
e) They have been wagging their tongues for more than 3 hours.

Exercise II

1. to keep up heart / to be cold-blooded
2. to wag one's tongue / to flop one's mouth
3. to be head over heels in work / to be up to one's neck in work
4. to make a wry face at / to pull faces at

Let's Play on Idioms (II)

1. finger
2. finger
3. toes
4. fingers
5. finger
6. toes
7. finger / thumb
8. finger
9. toes
10. finger
11. toe

the finger of God = mâna lui Dumnezeu, un semn de sus

with one's finger in one's mouth = 1) cu mâinile în sân; 2) cu degetul în gură, ca un prost

to dig one's toes / feet / heels in = 1) a-și consolida poziția, situația; 2) a lua poziție / atitudine (împotrivă)

to burn one's fingers / to get one's fingers burned = (fig.) a se arde

to one's fingertips = complet, în totalitate; până în vârful degetelor

to be finger and thumb = a fi prieteni nedespărțiți

with a wet finger = ușor, cu ușurință, simplu

to twist / turn smb. round one's little finger = a învârti pe cineva pe degete

from top to toe = din cap până în picioare

REVIEWING GRAMMAR

Exercise I

a. bit my head off
b. had been
c. have
d. had saved
e. faces
f. has wipped
g. haven't managed

Exercise II

a. used to
b. was going to
c. use to – was going to
d. neither
e. used to
f. was going to
g. neither

Exercise III

a. is always taking
b. was
c. was going to
d. has taken
e. is clearing
f. has got / has been lying
g. has been / met
h. was resting / (was) crying
i. had failed
j. were off

VOCABULARY PRACTICE (V)

Exercise I

1. have got her under my skin
2. will skin her alive
3. having her by the leg
4. has always given me a leg up

Exercise II

1. e
2. a
3. b
4. i
5. d
6. f
7. h
8. c
9. g
10. j

Exercise III

1. has sth. on the brain
2. brainless
3. am in two minds
4. brainwave
5. be out of your mind

LET'S PLAY ON IDIOMS (III)

1. face / face
2. ears — *Be all ears!* = Fii atent!
3. face — *What a face!* = Ce mutră!
4. ear — *easy on the ear* = plăcut la ascultat
5. face — *on the face of things* = la prima vedere
6. ear — *over (head and) ears* = înglodat (în datorii / necaz)
7. face — *wet behind the ears* = papă lapte, mucos, cu caș la gură
8. ears — *in the very face of day* = ziua-n amiaza mare
9. face — *a slap in the face* = o insultă, vorbă spusă direct în față
10. ears — *to fly from the face of smb.* = a fugi din fața cuiva
11. face — *to fly in (to) the face of smb.* = 1) a înfrunta pe cineva;
12. face — 2) a-și bate joc de cineva
13. ears
14. face
15. face

GRAMMAR PRACTICE (VI)

Exercise I

1. will grieve
2. is going to jump down
3. will lose
4. is going to take
5. are going to nose
6. will hang his lip

Exercise II

1. would look down his nose
2. will keep
3. will never touch
4. will have hidden
5. will be holding
6. will have been holding

LET'S PLAY ON IDIOMS (IV)

1. throat — *the back of the throat* = fundul gâtului
2. mouth — *foaming at the mouth* = făcând spume la gură
3. mouth — *from mouth to mouth* = din vorbă în vorbă
4. throat — *by word of mouth* = pe cale orală
5. mouth / mouth — *full up to the throat* = sătul până-n gât
6. throat — *a big mouth* = gură-bogată, vorbăreț, care vorbește vrute și nevrute
7. mouth — *a throat of brass* = 1) voce puternică, tunătoare;
8. throat — 2) voce aspră
9. mouth — *a lump in the throat* = un nod în gât
10. mouth
11. mouth
12. mouth
13. throat

GRAMMAR PRACTICE (VII)

Exercise I

1. will talk / you see – *I'll put my finger into your pie.*
2. *You have cast your colt's teeth.*
3. *You have gritted your teeth.* / know
4. *walked off on his ear*
5. *You'll win my ear*
6. lost / *has been weeping her heart out.*
7. *has been riveting his eyes on*
8. *has had his heart in his boots* / has repeated

Exercise II

1. *Don't turn a blind eye!* / has changed
2. *I have always loved you from the bottom of my heart.*
3. *have no heart to go*
4. *has been saying something between his teeth*
5. *have taken the bit between your teeth*

VOCABULARY PRACTICE (VII)

Exercise I

1. fingered
2. handed in
3. headed straight for
4. are facing the world organizations
5. are eying
6. to head
7. to palm
8. is mouthing
9. backed

Exercise II

1. elbow
2. shouldered
3. elbow
4. shouldered

Exercise III

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. g
6. e
7. h
8. f

LET'S PLAY ON IDIOMS (V)

1. heel
2. legs
3. heels
4. legs
5. heels
6. leg
7. feet

to be all legs = a avea picioarele mult prea lungi față de restul corpului
from head to heels = din cap până-n picioare, din creștet până-n tălpi
to walk one's legs off = a se plimba până ce obosește
to walk sb. off his legs / feet = a obosi pe cineva făcându-l să meargă pe jos prea mult sau prea repede

8. leg — *the leg of a boot* = carâmb
9. heels — *to show a leg* = a se da jos din pat
10. leg — *hairy in the heels* = necioplit, mitocan
11. foot / foot — *foot to foot* = la o depărtare foarte mică unul de altul
12. heels — *foot by foot* = pas cu pas, pe îndelete
13. foot / foot — *heels over head, head over heels* = cu susul în jos
14. legs or feet — *to die on one's feet* = a muri cu zile / pe neașteptate
15. legs
16. feet
17. foot
18. foot
19. foot
20. feet

GRAMMAR PRACTICE (VIII)

Exercise I

1. heart
2. fingers
3. hand/hand
4. mouth
5. hair
6. ears
7. eyes
8. feet

Exercise II

1. open
2. to lift
3. dip
4. to take
5. sob
6. believe

Exercise III

1. from ... to
2. on
3. in
4. to
5. of
6. in
7. in / of
8. into / by
9. to
10. by

VOCABULARY PRACTICE (VIII)

Exercise I

1. foot by foot
2. hand and glove
3. off their hands
4. on our hands
5. out of hand
6. at hand
7. at the best hand
8. cap in hand
9. in hand

Exercise II

1. to a hair
2. by the short hairs
3. hair about the heels
4. by a hair's breadth
5. by a single hair / within a hair of

LET'S PLAY ON IDIOMS (VI)

1. hair	7. hair	13. hair	19. head	25. heads
2. head	8. head	14. hair	20. head	26. head
3. hair	9. hair	15. head	21. head	27. head
4. hair	10. hairs	16. hair	22. head	28. head
5. hair	11. heads	17. head	23. head	29. head
6. head	12. hair	18. head	24. head	30. head

GRAMMAR PRACTICE (IX)

Exercise I

1 P
2 P
3 A
4 A
5 A
6 A
7 A
8 P

Exercise II

1. The boss must be seen by them immediately.
2. The final decision had already been taken by Ann by the end of the last month.
3. The police have to be informed by you about the robbery.
4. As the patient was in great pains, he was given an injection by a nurse. As the patient was in great pains, an injection was given to him by a nurse.
5. The tourists were offered excellent conditions by the hotel manager. / Excellent conditions were offered to the tourists by the hotel manager.
6. The little girl was taken great care of by the old woman.
7. An old friend of ours is being visited by us.
8. A beautiful song has just been sung by my little niece on the stage.
9. When I entered the garden, some flowers were being planted by Paul.
10. Smoking has been given up by father.

Exercise III

[A]			[P]
Came	had left	was	was taken
had not been	had been	asked	was discovered
was	must have been	had inquired	was found
was	called for	answered	
was	was	remember	
confronted	was		
was	settled		
are	had used		

VOCABULARY PRACTICE (IX)

Exercise I

1. came down to heels
2. had already kicked up his heels
3. showed a clean pair of heels
4. were head over heels
5. hadn't trod (trodden) on his heels

Exercise II

1. worked very hard, with all his energy
2. You help me and I'll help you, especially in an unfair situation (or case).
3. made me angry
4. in his inner thoughts
5. in a very isolated place
6. avoided him
7. a sort of betrayal

LET'S PLAY ON IDIOMS (VI)

1. nose	5. tooth	9. tooth	13. teeth
2. tooth	6. teeth	10. nose	14. teeth
3. teeth	7. nose	11. teeth	15. teeth
4. nose	8. teeth	12. teeth	16. teeth

GRAMMAR (X)

TASK

a - wet
b - strong
c - coal
d - air
e - heavy
f - hot
g - dog
h - poker
i - blind
j - cool
k - toast
m- red
n - fox

GRAMMAR PRACTICE (X)

Exercise I

1 - weak - g
2 - hot - i
3 - long - h
4 - clean - a
5 - old-young - e
6 - good - f
7 - long - c
8 - good - d
9 - easy - j
10 - weak - b

Exercise II

1.hard - d
2. fast - a
3. clear - b
4. sore - c

ARM

arms *folded/crossed* = cu brațele încrucișate
arms *akimbo* = cu brațele în șolduri
a shot in the ***arm*** = lucru care încurajează și dă energie
to have a long ***arm*** = a-și face simțită puterea și autoritatea de la distanță

BACK

"Scratch my ***back*** *and I'll scratch yours" (prov.)* = o mână spală pe alta
at the ***back*** *of one's mind (id.)* = a) în subconștient
b) în străfundul sufletului lui.
at the ***back*** *of beyond (id.)* = la mama dracului, la naiba'n praznic
to ***back*** *and fill (id.)* = a șovăi, a fi nehotărât
back *and edge (id.)* = tot, complet
small of the ***back*** = partea firavă a unui lucru
back *and belly* = cu totul
to ***back*** *the wrong horse (id.)* = a face o alegere proastă
to put one's ***back*** *into smth. (id.)* = a face ceva cu sârg, a pune tot sufletul
to put one's ***back*** *up (id.)* = a se zborși, a se înfoia

BRAIN(S)

to have good ***brain*** *(id.)* = a fi inteligent
to have smth. on the ***brain*** *(id.)* = a fi preocupat de ceva

EAR

"Give every man thine ***ear*** *but few thy voice." (prov.)* = Ascultă pe toți, dar nu vorbi decât cu puțini
"It goes in at one ***ear*** *and out at the other." (prov.)* = Intră pe o ureche și iese pe alta.
"My ***ears*** *are burning." (id.)* = Îmi ard urechile! Mă vorbește cineva de rău.
"Walls have ***ears****." (prov.)* = Și pereții au urechi! Ai grijă cu cine vorbești.
to split ones ***ears*** *(id.)* = a năuci pe cineva, a împuia urechile cuiva
to give smb. a thick ***ear*** *(id.)* = a trage cuiva o palmă zdravănă
Go shake your ***ears*** = Întinde-o! Șterge-o! Cară-te!
Be all ***ears****!* = Fii atent!
easy in the ***ears*** *(id.)* = plăcut la ascultat.
over (head and) ***ears*** = înglodat (în datorii / în necaz).
to prick one's ***ears*** *(id.)* = a fi numai urechi.
to walk off on one's ***ears*** *(id.)* = a pleca mâniat, furios, a trânti ușa după tine.
to turn a deaf ***ear*** *(id.)* = a se face că nu aude.
wet behind the ***ears*** *(id.)* = papă lapte, mucos, cu caș la gură.
to win one's ***ears*** *(id.)* = a avea trecere la cineva.

EYE

All my ***eyes****!* = Prostii! Apă de ploaie, fleacuri!
be all ***eyes*** *(id.)* = a fi numai ochi
be bright in the ***eye*** *(id.)* = a fi cherchelit
be easy on the ***eye*** = a fi plăcut la înfățișare
to cast an evil ***eye*** *(id.)* = 1. a privi cu ochi răi; 2. a deochea
to close one's ***eyes*** *(id.)* = a închide ochii pe vecie
to close one's ***eyes*** *to (id.)* = a trece cu vederea
Damn your ***eyes****!* = Să te ia dracul!
to have a black ***eye*** = a avea un ochi învinețit
to have fishy ***eyes*** = a avea ochi fără viață
to have goo-goo ***eyes*** = a avea priviri de îndrăgostit
to have saucer ***eyes*** = a avea ochi mari și rotunzi
in the twinkling of an ***eye*** *(id.)* = cât ai clipi din ochi
Oh, my ***eyes****!* = Pe legea mea! Ia te uită! Sfinte Sisoe! Nu mai spune! Ei, taci! Ei, asta-i!
to rivet one's ***eyes*** *on smth.* = a-și ținti privirile asupra cuiva

*to run the **eyes** over* = a-și arunca ochii (peste)

*to throw one's **eyes** on* }

*to throw out one's **eyes** for smb.* = a căuta din ochi pe cineva
*to see black in one's **eyes*** = a învinui pe cineva
*It was a sight for sore **eyes**.* = Îți face bine privindu-l.
*with the naked **eye*** = cu ochiul liber
*with an **eye** to* = cu ochii la ceva, fără să piardă din vedere
*Where are your **eyes**?* = Nu vezi? Pe unde te uiți?
*with open **eyes*** = conștient, în perfectă cunoștință de cauză

FACE

*to fly from the **face** of smb.* = a fugi din fața cuiva
*to fly in(to) the **face** of smb.* = 1. a înfrunta pe cineva, a arunca mănușa;
2. a-și bate joc de cineva
*in the very **face** of day* = ziua-n amiaza mare
*to make **faces** at smb.* = a se strâmba la cineva
*on the **face** of things (id.)* = la prima vedere
*a slap in the **face*** = o insultă spusă direct în față
*to show one's **face** (id.)* = a apărea în public

FINGER

*My **fingers** itch.(id.)* =
*the **finger** of God* = mâna lui Dumnezeu, un semn de sus
*to burn one's **fingers**/to get one's **fingers** burned (id.)* = (fig.) a se arde
*to one's **fingertips*** = complet, în totalitate, până în vârful degetelor
*to be **finger** and thumb* = a fi prieteni nedespărțiți
*to put the **finger** into smb's pie (id.)* = a se amesteca în treburile altcuiva
*to slip between one's **fingers** (id.)* = a-i scăpa printre degete
*to twist / turn smb. round one's little **finger** (id.)* = a învârti pe cineva pe degete
*with one's **finger** in one's mouth (id.)* = 1. cu mâinile în sân;
2. cu degetul în gură, ca un prost
*with a wet **finger*** = ușor, cu ușurință, simplu

FOOT/FEET

*to be on one's **feet** (id.)* =
*"The boot is on the other **foot**."* =
*to die on one's **feet*** = a muri cu zile / pe neașteptate
*to get off on the wrong **foot** (id.)* = a călca cu stângul; a produce o impresie proastă
*to get up with one's wrong **foot** foremost (id.)* = a se scula prost dispus, cu fața la pernă
*to have one **foot** in the grave (id.)* = a avea un picior în groapă (fig.)
*to have two left **feet** (id.)* = a fi neîndemânatic
*to have the ball at one's **feet** (id.)* = a fi cu picioarele pe pământ
*to have a **foot** in both camps (id.)* = a fi cu fundul în două luntre
*My **foot**!* = Ce vorbești! Nu mai spune!
*to shake the dust of this town off one's **feet** (id.)* = a pleca dintr-un loc pe care nu îl placi
*to wait on hand and **foot*** = a servi pe cineva, satisfăcându-i toate nevoile

HAIR

*"Take a **hair** of a dog that bit you." (prov.)* = Cui pe cui se scoate.
*both of a **hair*** = cum e sacul e și peticul
*to be **hair** about the heels* = a fi lipsit de bună creștere, a fi grosolan
*to be within a **hair** of death* = a fi la un pas de moarte
*to escape by a **hair**'s breadth (id.)* = a scăpa ca prin minune
*to hang by a single **hair** (id.)* = a atârna de-un fir de păr, a fi într-o situație critică
*a **hair** to make a fether of (id.)* = a face din țânțar armăsar

neither hide nor ***hair*** *of smb. (id.)* = nici o urmă despre cineva
to keep one's ***hair*** *on (id.)* = a-și păstra sângele rece
to a ***hair*** *(id.)* = din fir în păr, cu de-amănuntul
to take smb. by the short ***hair*** *(id.)* = 1. a ține pe cineva din scurt, a ține sub papuc; 2. a lua măsuri împotriva cuiva
by a ***hair*** */ within a* ***hair*** *of/by a hairs's breadth (id.)* = cât pe-aci, la un pas de

HAND

"Put your ***hand*** *no further than your sleeve will reach." (prov.)* = Nu te întinde mai mult decât ți-e plapuma.
"Many ***hands*** *make lightwork." (prov.)* = Mai multe mâini fac treaba mai ușor.
"A bird in ***hand*** *is worth two in the bush." (prov.)* = Nu da vrabia din mână pe cioara de pe gard.
"The devil makes work for idle ***hands****." (prov.)* = Când stai degeaba, intri în necaz.
off ***hand*** *(id.)* = pe nepregătite, pe neașteptate, improvizat
to be out of ***hand*** *(id.)* 1. prompt, inedit; 2. ieșit de sub autoritatea cuiva; 3. terminat, încheiat
at any ***hand*** = în orice caz
at not ***hand*** = în nici un caz
at the best ***hand*** = în modul cel mai avantajos, cu prețul cel mai mic
at every ***hand*** = pretutindeni, din toate părțile
under ***hand*** = 1. ținut în mână, dominat; 2. în secret
cap in ***hand*** = umil
*to catch smb. red-****hand****ed (id.)* = a surprinde pe cineva făcând un lucru necuvenit
to know smb. like the back of one's ***hand*** *(id.)* = a cunoaște pe cineva foarte bine
to havs long ***hands*** = a fi cu greutate
to have one's ***hands*** *full* = a nu avea o clipă liberă
to give smb. a free ***hand*** = a da mână liberă cuiva
to give smb. a big ***hand*** =
hand *and glove* = ca degetul cu mănușa, în strânsă legătură, intim cu cineva
hand *and foot (id.)* = cu râvnă, cu devotament

HEART

"Every ***heart*** *knows its own bitterness." (prov.)* = Fiecare cu durerile lui.
Bless my ***heart****!* = Dumnezeule! Nu mai spune! Ei, taci!
by ***heart*** *(id.)* = pe de rost
to break smb's ***heart*** *(id.)* = a zdrobi inima cuiva (fig.)
Dear ***hearts****!* = Dumnezeule! E cu putință?
to give one's ***heart*** *to (id.)* = a-și dărui inima cuiva
to have one's ***heart*** *in one's boots (id.)* = a fi deprimat
to have no ***heart*** *to do smth. (id.)* = a nu avea curaj să faci ceva
to have one's ***heart*** *in one's mouth (id.)* = a muri de frică
Have a ***heart****!(id.)* = Fie-ți milă!
to keep up ***heart*** *(id.)* = a nu se pierde cu firea
to make one's ***heart*** *leap out of one's mouth (id.)* = a speria pe cineva
to put smb. out of ***heart*** *(id.)* = a descuraja pe cineva
Set your ***heart*** *at rest!* = Liniștește-te! Nu te mai frământa!
to take one's ***heart*** *out (id.)* = a scoate sufletul cuiva
with ***heart*** *and hand (id.)* = cu entuziasm, cu dragă inimă

HEELS

to be down at the ***heels*** = 1. cu tocurile roase; 2. îmbrăcat sărăcăcios sau neglijent
to be over ***heels*** *in work (id.)* = a avea de lucru până peste cap
to be hot on one's ***heels*** *(id.)* = a urmări pe cineva îndeaproape
to come upon one's heels = a merge pe urmele ciuva
to come down to ***heels*** = a veni cu coada între picioare

head over ***heels*** = cu susul în jos
from head to ***heels*** = din cap până în picioare, din creștet până-n tălpi
hairy in the ***heels*** *(id.)* = necioplit, bădăran
to kick up one's ***heels*** *(id.)* = a da ortul popii
to lift one's ***heels*** *against smb.* = 1. a umili pe cineva; 2. a fi gata să zdrobească pe cineva
to set one's ***heels*** *upon* = a zdrobi în picioare
to show a clean pair of ***heels*** *(id.)* = a o lua la goană
to take to one's ***heels*** *(id.)* = a o lua la goană, a o lua la picior
to tread on one's ***heels*** *(id.)* = a merge pe urmele cuiva
to turn ***heels*** *over head (id.)* =

KNEE

to be weak at the ***knees*** = a sta greu în picioare din cauza emoțiilor sau a unei boli

LEGS

to be off one's ***legs*** *(id.)* = a fi mort de oboseală; a i se tăia picioarele de oboseală
to give smb. a ***leg*** *up (id.)* = a ajuta pe cineva să învingă greutățile
to have one's ***leg*** *over the harrows (id.)* = a nu mai fi dependent de cineva sau de ceva
to have smb. by the ***leg*** *(id.)* = a pune pe cineva într-o situație dificilă
to have hollow ***legs*** *(id.)* = a avea poftă de mâncare
to ***leg*** *it (id.)* = a o lua la goană
to pull smb's ***legs*** *(id.)* = a duce pe cineva de nas, a trage pe sfoară, a spune cuiva gogoși
to show a ***leg*** = a se da jos din pat
to walk one's ***legs*** *off* = a se plimba până obosește
to walk smb. off his ***legs*** */ feet* = a obosi pe cineva, făcându-l să meargă pe jos prea mult sau prea repede

LIP

Button up your ***lips****! (id.)* = Taci din gură!
to curl one's ***lips*** *(id.)* = a se strâmba cu dispreț
to escape one's ***lips*** *(id.)* = a-l lua gura pe dinainte
to hang one's ***lips*** *(id.)* = a se îmbufna, a se bosumfla, a face mutre

MIND

to be out of one's ***mind*** *(id.)* = a fi nebun
to be in 2 ***minds*** *(id.)* = a fi confuz
to have sth. on one's ***mind*** *(id.)* = a se gândi mereu la un anumit lucru

MOUTH

"A closed ***mouth*** *catches no flies" (prov.)* = Vorba e de argint și tăcerea e de aur
"Do not look a gift horse in the ***mouth****" (prov.)* = Nu căuta calul de dar în dinți
to be a big ***mouth*** = a fi gură bogată, o persoană vorbăreață
to be doron in the ***mouth*** *(id.)* = a fi descurajat, deprimat, abătut
by word of ***mouth*** = pe cale orală
to creep into smb's ***mouth*** *(id.)* = a linguși pe cineva, a intra sub pielea cuiva
Give it ***mouth****!* = Spune odată! Dă-i drumul!
foaming at the ***mouth*** = făcând spume la gură
from ***mouth*** *to* ***mouth*** = din vorbă în vorbă
Keep your ***mouth*** *shut!* = Taci din gură!
to live from hand to ***mouth*** *(id.)* = a trăi de pe o zi pe alta
to make smb's ***mouth*** *water (id.)* = a face să-i lase gura apă
to make one's heart leap out of one's ***mouth*** *(id.)* = a speria pe cineva
to put one's money into smb's ***mouth*** *(id.)* = a sprijini pe cineva în mod practic, nu numai cu vorbe.
to take the bread out of smb's ***mouth*** *(id.)* = a lua cuiva pâinea de la gură

NAIL

"One ***nail*** *drives out another." (prov.)* = cui pe cui se scoate

to hit the right ***nail*** *on the head (id.)* = a lovi unde trebuie, a pune degetul pe rană
to ***nail*** *one's colours to the mast (id.)* = a declara pe față sprijinul pentru cineva
to work tooth and ***nail*** *for one's bread (id.)* = a munci din răsputeri pentru a-și câștiga existența

NECK

to get it in the ***neck****(id.)* = a o păți, a da de dracul
to have a ***neck*** *to do smth. (id.)* = a avea tupeu
to lose by a ***neck*** *(id.)* = a pierde la o distanță mică față de adversar

NOSE

to be led by the ***nose*** *(id.)* = a fi dus de nas
by a ***nose***
flat ***nose***
high in the ***nose***
to keep one's ***nose*** *clean (id.)*
to look down one's ***nose*** *at smb. (id.)*
to ***nose*** *smb's business (id.)* = a-și băga nasul în treburile cuiva.
to thumb one's ***nose*** *at sth./smb. (id.)*
with one's ***nose*** *in the air.*

PALM

to ***palm*** *off* = a înșela

SKIN

to be all ***skin*** *and bone (id.)* = a fi piele și os
to be wet to the ***skin*** = a fi ud până la piele
to get under smb's ***skin*** *(id.)* = a supăra, a enerva pe cineva
to have a thin ***skin*** *(id.)* = a fi foarte sensibil, susceptibil
to have got smb. under smb's ***skin*** *(id.)* = a fi puternic atras de cineva
to jump out of one's ***skin*** *(id.)* = 1. a-i sări inima din loc, a tresări de spaimă;
2. ~ *(for joy),* a-și ieși din piele de bucurie
to keep one's eyes ***skinned*** *(id.)* = a observa pe cineva foarte atent
to save one's ***skin*** = a-și salva pielea
to skin smb. alive = (fig.) a jupui pe cineva de viu

TOE

Be on your ***toes****! = Dă-i drumul! Apucă-te de treabă! Dă-i bătaie!*
to dig one's ***toes****/feet/ heels in (id.)* = 1) a-și consolida poziția, situația;
2) a lua poziție/atitudine (împotrivă).
from top to ***toe*** *(id.)* = din cap până în picioare
to turn one's ***toes*** *up (id.)* = a muri, a da ortul popii

TONGUE

"Your ***tongue*** *runs before your voit." (prov.) =*
to hold one's ***tongue*** = a-și ține gura, a tăcea
to keep a civil ***tongue*** *in one's head (id.) =*
the ***tongue*** *tripped =*
to wag one's ***tongue*** *(id.) =*

THROAT

a ***throat*** *of brass* = 1. voce puternică, tunătoare; 2. voce aspră
to jump down smb's ***throats*** *(id.)* = 1. a respinge obiecțiile cuiva, a obiecta cu vehemență;
2. a nu lăsa pe cineva să vorbească, a-i închide cuiva gura
a lump in the ***throat*** = un nod în gât

TOOH/TEETH

to be armed to the ***teeth*** = a fi înarmat până în dinți.
to escape by the skin of one's ***teeth*** = a scăpa ca prin minune
to be long in the ***teeth*** *(id.)* = a fi bătrân
clear as a hound's ***teeth*** *(id.)* = curat lună
despite of the ***teeth*** *of* = în ciuda, în pofida
to cast one's colt's ***teeth*** = a se cumînți, a-și băga mințile în cap
from the ***teeth*** *forwards/outwards (id.)* = cu fățărnicie, cu ipogrizie
to get one's ***teeth*** *into doing somth. (id.)* = a se apuca cu înflăcărare de un lucru.
fed to the ***teeth*** *(id.)* = sătul până în gât, plictisit până peste cap
a kick in the ***teeth*** *(id.)* = o acțiune neașteptată și neplăcută
in the ***teeth*** *of* = în ciuda, în pofida
to take/get the bit between one's/the ***teeth*** = a aborda o problemă într-un mod hotărât, indepedent, ferm, încăpățânat
with ***teeth*** *and all* = cu toată puterea, pe viață și pe moarte, până la ultima picătură de sânge
to say smth. between one's ***teeth*** *(id.)* = a spune ceva printre dinți
to the ***teeth*** *(id.)* = deschis, pe față, pe șleau
to work ***tooth*** *and nail for one's bread (id.)* = a munci foarte mult pentru a-și câștiga pâinea

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